

..... 6 00 DAILY, Per Year ..... SUNDAY, Per Year... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 7 00

Great Britain Sticks to Gold.

Lord Salisbury's remarks on bimetallism, replying to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, on Monday night in the House of Lords, may be taken as settling the silver question in Great Britain for the present. The great majority of the British people favor the single gold standard, and no Administration which is likely to come into power during the next few years, will venture to recommend the addition of silver on any terms whatever.

This being the case, the friends of silver in the United States may as well abandon the idea, which so many of them cherish, of creating a great international bimetallic union. Since Great Britain refuses to adopt bimetallism, both France and Germany will follow her example, and without the concurrence of these three great countries nothing effectual can be done. The United States must, therefore, take its own course in the matter, regardless of the rest of the world.

This country, like Great Britain, France,

and Germany, is now on the gold basis, and will continue to be so for some years yet. But, unlike those countries, we are constantly adding to our stock of silver coin, and sooner or later we shall, if we go on, come to a silver basis. The question for the ediver men to consider is, whether they will confront the final result at once, and insist upon free and unlimited silver coinage immediately, or whether they will be content with the slow operation of the coinage law as it stands. Hitherto they have been divided in opinion on the subject, and while their representatives in Congress refused a year ago to repeal the BLAND-ALLISON act, they also refused to pass Mr. BLAND's new bill for free silver colnage. Evidently, if the single silver standard will be a good thing ten years hence, it will be a good thing now, and the country ought to have it now; whereas, If it is not a good thing at any time the further coinage of silver dollars ought to be stopped at once, and , whatever additional currency the country needs should be supplied in the form of more greenbacks. It is wasteful to go on manufacturing millions of metal dollars which cost eightylcents aplece. when paper dollars just as useful could be made for a cent apiece.

### The Retaliation Measures.

The Senate and the House still disagree after vesterday's debate in the latter on their conflicting non-intercourse bills. The effect of this deadlock on Canada must be somewhat like that of the retaliation measure passed last year. That measure, which was dignified and just, and did not propose to injure our own people in order to spite the Dominion, was left by the President unused on the statute books. It had cause our northern neighbors some anxiety; but when, as the summer were away. they perceived that the President falled to exercise the discretionary power thereby given to him to withdraw from Canadian vessels in our ports the privileges denied to our vessels in theirs, they naturally inferred that the action of Congress was mere bluster. Now, accordingly, Congress is obliged to make flereer threats, if only to avoid the appearance of merely repeating that unexecuted legislation. Canada, however, observes that through the entire fishery dis cussion of the present winter no inquiry has been made of the Administration by either House, or even a suggestion of in quiry by any member, as to why the President failed to use the power lodged in his hands last year by the Dingley Shipping bill for the express purpose of protecting our Congress really does not expect to see executed the retaliation laws on this subject which it is passing now; and that since there must have been collusion last year between that body and the President to make empty sound of its threats, so it will be during the summer to come. The American people know that this inference is wrong, as there is no question of the sincere purpose with which last year's moderate and adequate measure was passed; but the reasoning of

the Canadians is natural. Now we find a second unfortunate influence, in the dispute between the Senate and the House as to how far they ought tol go in retaliation. This has disclosed radical differences of opinion on a subject regarding which there should be no obscurity of understanding nor any infirmity of purpose.

The main fault, apart from the fundamental one of failing to begin the business by ascertaining why last year's law was not executed, must be ascribed to the House The Senate had sent to it a non-intercourse bill, which went as far as the circumstances warrant. It is true that the non-intercourse provided for was hypothetical, being to depend on the President's opinion of what the existing facts are these facts being all the while as well known to Congress as to him, and last year apparently a great deal better. To this feaowever, the House did not object What it insisted upon adding to the prohibition of the entry of all Canadian vessels and all Canadian goods into our country, was a prohibition of the entry even of railway locomotives and cars. It is evident that this course was illogical and petulant. The offence imputed to Canada is not that she endeavors in every way to hamper our mercantile relations with her by land as well as by sea. On the contrary, no complaint against her has been made by those who are engaged in land traffic, nor has Congress been asked to avenge them by any such anti-railroad device as the House ha tried to adopt. The legitimate response to a denial of port privileges by a neighbor like Canada or Mexico, is to withhold the reciprocal privileges in our own ports, as the matter is plainly a maritime one. If we propose to go to war, that is quite another affair; but while continuing to hold friendly relations, it would be a step only a little more absurd to provide for the arrest of all Canadian farmers attempting to come into this country, be cause a fishery dispute is in progress. And not only has no petition for redress gone to Congress from our railways that connect with Canadian rallways, and from our busi ness population who are exchanging goods for mutual benefit for thousands of miles along the line, from Vancouver to St. John. but the House proposes to do them an enormous injury, through its own inability, and that of the Government, to devise any other method of settling the chronic fishery dispute.

No wonder that the Senate should object to having the general business of the country deranged still further, or at least in jured by perils and forebodings of such a derangement. Even the House would

instead of discretionary. Still the Senate also is a little to blame, since, not satisfied with a logical and dignified provision relating to Canadian vessels and also fish arriving from the Dominion by land, it sought perhaps to mollify the House or else to make larger threats by making its prohibitions apply to all goods coming to any "port or place" our country. But this only encouraged the House to go on with its anti-railroad scheme; and when this specific interpolation was made, the Senate was forced to draw back, and to declare that its general phrases did

Transfer to the contract of th

not mean to attack railroad transportation. Back of the blundering of Congress is the fallure, thus far, of the diplomatic negotiations. The matter involved is so limited in its bearings that these negotiations ought to have determined long ago at least whether the acts of Parliament of 1849, and thereabout, did or did not open the ports of Canada to all vessels of ours, provided with official papers authorizing them to trade there. Had that been settled in our favor before Con gress met, much time and trouble would have been spared, since the new fishing season could then have begun without fear of unjust molestation from Dominion cruisers.

### Progress in Greece.

A well-known French Hellenist, M. EMILE BURNOUP, who visited Greece forty years ago, has lately travelled over it again, and has published some of his observations in a recent number of the Révue des Deux Mondes. The statistics which he has collected undoubtedly exhibit a remarkable advance in most of the elements of material prosperity. and will tend to revive the sympathy with which the young Hellenic State was at one time regarded.

When M. BURNOUP first saw Athens, it contained scarcely 27,000 inhabitants; now it has about 100,000. The population of the Pircus since 1847 has increased from 3,000 to 35,000, and is constantly advancing. Evidence of corresponding growth is encountered at Syra, Patras, Nauplia, and Chalcis. While, moreover, these gains are in some measure due to a migration of the country people to the towns, agriculture, far from suffering, has undergone remarkable expansion. For example, the tobacco crop has nearly doubled in the last ten years, amounting in 1885 to more than 9,700,000 pounds. The vield of olive oil in the twelvementh just named was 240,000,000 pounds, and the quantity exported had been nearly quadrupled in fifteen years. The dried currant crop, which is the most important of Greek staples, has risen since 1860 from 12,-000,000 to 200,000,000 pounds. Of cotton, whose cultivation began at the epoch of our civil war, the product in 1885 reached 14,000,000 pounds. The fig crop also is increasing; the forest products represent an annual value of \$1,200,000, and considerable attention is paid to silk culture. The modern Greeks, in fine, are much more largely employed in agriculture than is commonly supposed. Ten years ago more than a third of the whole population was engaged in tillage, and since the annexation of the greater part of Thessaly the proportion has materially increased.

Manufactures are still backward in Greece and merely aim to meet certain of the local wants. Mining, too, has failed to satisfy the expectations of investors. The means of railway communication are not only meagre, but what roads exist are of narrow gauge, and the trains seldom exceed a speed of twenty miles an hour. M. Burnour points out that the adoption of a broad gauge on the line now projected from Athens to Salonica is the indispensable condition of bringing Greece into intimate relations with the Austrian railway system. On the other hand, the commerce of the Greeks is no longer transacted in small sailing vessels four or five large companies, employing some thirty steamships, being now engaged in furnishing an international steam service. The canal across the Isthmus of Corinth will, according to M. Burnour, be completed in 1888, and there is no doubt that the new route will be followed by all vessels wishing to pass from the Adriatic to the Ægean, and hitherto compelled to double Cape Matapan.

M. BURNOUF does not believe that Greece is in any danger of bankruptcy, although she pays upon some portions of her public debt six eight, and even nine per cent, and although the military preparations of last year resulted in a deficit of more than \$12,-00,000. He thinks that taxes might be considerably augmented without proving burdensome. At present the Greeks pay \$7.20 per head, [whereas Frenchmen pay nearly \$20. Greece, of course, is far from being a rich country, like France; yet the two main sources of her wealth, agriculture and commerce, are regularly and rapidly expanding

## Change the Name.

The latest thing in municipal politics comes from Lowell, a city famous as the residence of Gen. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER and containing a large collection of spindles. It appears that the distribution of municipal offices by the present city Government, which is Democratic, has caused sincere wrath among certain Democrats; and these gentlemen have formed what they have the check to call the Jackson Club. This club has nothing good about it except its name. It was not formed, as might be thought from that, to promote genuine Jacksonian Democratic principles. Its proceedings are meant to be secret because its deeds are evil. Its purpose is to secure "a purely American city Government," and its motto is the philanthropic and brotherly sentiment, "No Irish need apply." The false Jacksonians hope to make a combine with the Republicans, to put the city Government into Republican hands, and get a handsome slice of the spoils.

We can hardly believe it possible that, as sserted in Massachusetts journals, more than one hundred politicians are going to join this club with the good name and the mean and silly object. Surely Know-Nothingism has been tried sufficiently, and its fruitlessness and the trouble into which it is sure to get politicians foolish enough to go into it, are sufficiently well known. Considering, too, the fact shown by the Massachusetts census of 1885, that 53.53 per cent. of the whole number of persons in that State have one parent or both parents foreign born, and that the percentage is still greater in the cities, there is about as much chance of a Know-Nothing movement being successful in the municipal politics of Lowell as there is of the Merrimac emptying into the Housatonic. The Hon. HENRY J. GARD-NER, some time Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, is still living. We advise the people who have started the Jackson Club to interview that gentleman and find out how sticklike the K. N. rocket fell nearly a generation since; and Massachusetts is a very different State from the Massachusetts of a reneration ago. The Hon. B. F. BUTLER or the Hon, Josian G. Abbott, formerly a resident of Lowell, may also be consulted with advantage by the false Jacksonians.

But whether the members of the Jackson Club get sense of their folly without bitter experience or not, one thing they ought to do. They ought to change the name of their club. They propose principles which are an shrink from it, if its provisions were positive | insult to ANDREW JACKSON'S memory. A

club to which no Irish need apply ought to be named after somebody else than the son of a Carrickfergus Irishman.

The Senate Chestnut Bell.

The Hon. George F. EDMUNDS, beautiful as to the top buttonhole of his dress coat with sweet violets and rosebuds, was speak ing in the Senate last Friday night, with his isual force and dignity, upon the indebtnent of the Pacific railroads to the United States, when the Hon, HARRISON H. RIDDLE-BEBGER raised an interpolating voice to say: "Will the Senator allow me to make an inquiry !" Mr. Roweyns-"Certainly."

RIDDLESSERGER-"Is there any Senator here whe

Mr. EDMUNDS looked at the interpolator with a freezing eye, and went on down the

tream of discourse. Mr. RIDDLEBERGER was doubtless undignifled and foolish and needs to be amended and his remark had no immediate application to Mr. EDMUNDS. And yet out of the nouths of babes and sucklings may come wisdom. Why is there not a chestnut bell for the Senate chamber? Why is not such an annunciator set upon the desk of the presiding officer of the Senate, to be a tutelary divinity and watchman, like the sacred codfish in the Boston State House? And it would have this advantage, that the codfish, though beautiful, is mute; the bell could speak in warning accents, a joy to the ear, a reminder o the conscience.

When Republican Senators, the ink hardly dry on their stump speeches boasting of Republican gains in the Southern States, howl about Southern outrages and shake the B. S in all the winds that blow from the ventilators, then ring that Chestnut Bell!

When Democratic Senators, the Record before them of their votes for the education boodle scheme or the bill to give a slice of the money of the United States to buy seeds for Texas, pretend upon some measure from which their constituents have no chance of drawing any money, to swell the veins of their foreheads with indignation over a straining of the Constitution which they have just been stretching to its utmost tension-then ring the Chestnut Bell, and ring it loud and long!

By all means buy a Chestnut Bell for the perpetual use of the Senate, and pay for it out of the Senate's contingent fund, no part of which has ever been devoted to a better purpose. For lying eulogies, for sickly metaphors, for chronic absentecism, for dodging of votes, for humbug bills and humbug speeches, for swollen jobs, for summons to cold tea-ring out the Senate Chestnut Bell, clear and high!

The Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS ought to have the ringing of that bell.

Directions for the Use of the Veto. President CLEVELAND has vetoed the act appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a Post Office building in Lynn, and he has vetoed it for the excellent reason that, according to the confession of the Postmaster of that town, the space now occupied by his offlee is sufficient for its present operations. 'It is quite apparent," writes Mr. CLEVE-LAND, "that there is no necessity for the expenditure of \$100,000, the amount limited in this bill, or any other sum, for the construction of the proposed building to meet the wants of the Government, and for this reason I am constrained to disapprove the proposed legislation."

When the revised edition of the River and Harbor job comes out of conference into your hands, Mr. CLEVELAND, ask yourself what necessity there is for the expenditure of ten million dollars or ten cents more for deepening the hold of Congressmen on their districts and widening the waste hole in the Treasury. Ask yourself what necessity there is for dumping more millions into the mud, when the appropriation made last year for the same purpose is still unspent. What necessity was there for your signing the bill of last August? What necessity will there be for your signing another if it comes to you? What necessity is there for a Department

of Agriculture and Labor? Smash the pork bills and the ple bills, the boodle bills and the claptrap bills, all the unry and undemocratic legislation which the Forty-ninth Congress may yet send in. You are doing pretty well with the veto. Use it consistently, and you will do better.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, has a very interesting report from New Haven detailing the progress of the game of poker among the students in Yale College, Onstudent said that he had been up playing poker for two nights with several of his classmates One of the students most noted at the weekly prayer meetings is said to be the best poker player in the university; and the class in which this vice is least prevalent is the sophomores The greatest loss that any individual has sus tained since this saturnalia of gaming set in is one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Yale College is to be congratulated on the fact that the poker epidemic is a novelty which has only now arrived there; but what shall be thought of the student who is the most fervent in the prayer meetings, and at the same time the most skilful player of the game?

We trust that the faculty of the great Puritan university will promptly find means to resist this new form of depravity among the students and to turn their attention back to their learned and legitimate pursuits.

Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER published yesterday in his organ a very highly figured statement of the circulation which he attributes to hi enterprise.

Mr. PULITZER's arithmetic is imposing, but it

suggests a parallel.
"When I think of my opportunities," said Lord CLIVE, defending himself before a committee of Parliament." by —, Mr. Chairman. am astonished at my own moderation."

The strongest evidence that the English press, like the English Parliament, is carefully studying the customs of this country, is the recent publication by the London Telegraph of man's portrait. It is that of Thomas Cun-RELL, accused of killing Lydia Green. The dull old British newspaper pages are brightening up, and with them the general insular dul-

ess may become illuminated, too. We have but one caution to give our foreign obtemporary in regard to the use of the portrait. It can be made an interesting feature of journalism, but its too hasty preparaion is apt to lead to a falsified and slanderous presentment of a person's real features that is ore injurious and unjustiflable than the viles defamation which malice could conceive. We nope the Telegraph will print none but good por-

## Mr. Cleveland's Wrath Feared.

From the Indianapolis Journal. President Cleveland is very acrid in his extons toward the Democrats in the House who voted geinst his veto of the Dependent Parents' Pension bill, and has begun to retaliate. He threatens to cut off the patronage of Chairman Matson of the Committee on In-valid Pensions, declaring that he acted in bad faith by reading in the House the endersement of a pension by written some time ago by Mr. Cleveland. It is said that he President vetoed the bill providing for a public build ng at Lynn, Mass, because Lovering, the Representative from that city, refused to vote to sustain the vero of the Pension bill. Maybury of Detroit is another Democrat who voted against the veto. He has a bill appropriating \$1,100,000 for a public building at Detroit, which will yo to the President for his signature this week, an Maybury is very much afraid it will be velocd.

Oh! Oh! From the New York Times

The Evening Post, playing with more than ordinary zest its favorite rôle of the meddling old fool.

IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes - Mauna Loa Hot at Work.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1 .- The steamer W. G. Hall this afternoon brought detailed news of the latest outbreak of volcanic fires in Hawaii. The first appearance of spouting fire was on Sunday night, Jan. 18, when a column of fire was seen to shoot up three or four miles below the summit of Manna Loa, at Pohakuohanalel, Continuous shocks of earthquakes kept every thing oscillating for more than thirty-six hours. The record showed 383 well-defined shocks, with many smaller tremors and jars. The lava found an underground channel, through which it surged down a steep slope for ten miles, opening a fissure at Keau Hill, and from thence poured in three distinct stream to the sea, twenty miles away.

On Jan. 20 a large party, with a photograph er, went up to the head of the flow. It was one of the grandest sights ever seen. The crater was boiling and throwing red lava. From below, fresh lava was seen spouting masses of flames like rockets. They rode to the edge of Kon grove to see fresh lava flowing miles of blood-red, bubbling liquid fire.

We have a letter of Jan. 22 from a lady at Pa-"We watched the beautiful snow, a thunder storm, and a water spout on Mauna Lon a few days ago," she says, have another display. Sunday night at 9 o'clock the word came, 'the mountain has burst,' and when we stepped on the veranburst, and when we stepped on the veranda we saw a great column of fire and smoke bursting down the western slope. We were struck dumb. It was terrible, though thirty miles away. The air was chilly, and the sky an intense blue and brilliant with stars. We were fascinated. It seemed a living enemy threatening us with an awful fate. The earth was trembling under us. We had six terrible earthquake shocks during the night. The natives gathered in frightened groups by the little church, and the Fortuguese prayed and cried aloud.

Ever since December last, there has been a steady increase in the number and heaviness

and cried aloud."

Ever since December last, there has been a steady increase in the number and heaviness of the shocks. They have stopped clocks, upset stoves, and pendulums were swung fifteen inches from the perpendicular.

The weather has been enough to breed earthquakes—stormy, rainy, windy, and full of electricity. Pinkitt are introducing bills simultaneously in the Assembly and Senate this session. They make a queer team.

Flamlingo Howe and Fremont\*Cole had a trifling spat over the Howe steek watering bill. Mr. Howe accused Mr. Cole of being in the Assembly to look after railroad interests. Mr. Cole replied that Mr. Howe was a funny, satirfeal man, and that it was too bad his jokes were not laughed at. The bill to prevent steek watering is having a hard time.

The bill allowing the Harlem road to keep the drawbridge over the Harlem River closed in the morning and evening was offered this session by Coal Pool Hogeboom, and was put through the Railroad Committee, Mr. Shea of the annexed district complained that the bill was being hurried through without hearing, and by his motion it was recommitted for further hearing.

Senator Flunkitt managed to pass through the Senate the bill making the Board of Education independent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A lobby is here working for the bill.

Senator Trapahagen wants Fourth avenue payed up in Harlem, and Senator Cullen wants

The weather has been enough and full of earthquakes—stormy, rainy, windy, and full of electricity.

Excursion steamers from the other islands go daily to see Mauna Loa, but the passage is uncomfortable, there being few staterooms. The passengers mostly sleep on deck covered with awnings.

### THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

A Prospect That an Extra Session May be Averted If Mr. Edmunds Subsides.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- To-day's action of the House in rushing through the Deficiency and Legislative Appropriation bills under sus pension of the rules probably will enable the Senate to get through with those measures by Friday, and thus the necessity for an extra session will be averted. !

All now depends on the Senate. If Mr. Ed-All now depends on the Senate. If Mr. Edmunds continues to be as warlike as he was yesterday he may delay business in that body so as to force an extra session. It is not probable that he will persist in his course to that extent, however. Allison and Bock and other members of the Senate Appropriation Committee think all the bills can be out of the way by Friday noon.

The House Appropriations' Committee had to surrender nearly every point to get its bill accepted by the House, and those measures as passed are little more than a continuation of last year's appropriations.

### A BLOW AT THE SUBWAY COMMISSION. CHICAGO, March 1 .- In his brief to be presented to the Supreme Court at Ottawa to-mor-An Act Drafted which Aims to Give Its row, Mr. Leonard Swett, chief counsel for the

Powers to the City-Its Provisions. The city officials, after long conferences on he subject of the electrical subways, have agreed upo the draft of an act which has been prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and approved by Mayor Hewitt. The main provisions of the bill are that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Com missioner of Public Works, acting together, are to constitute a "Board of Subway Construction and Control, naving all the powers of the present Subway Commissi maying all the powers of the present subway Commission, which is required within ten days after the passage of the act to turn over to the Mayor all maps, plans, models, books, and papers relating to the construction and location of electrical conductors, conduits, or subways, which have been filed or communicated to them. Frowledge of the made for payment to the present Commission.

By the act the Board of Subway controlledges. By the act the Board of Subway controlledges of the control has power to remove all above-ground telegraph wires and poles. It may adopt new plans for subways or modify those already accepted. The Department of Public Works is to furnish all maps, &c., and the Board of Estimpte and Apportionment to furnish the money. Contracts will be executed by the Commissioner of Public Works and the work done under his supervision.

The conduits and subways when constructed are to remain the property of the city. It shall be unlawful after the passage of the act for any private individual or corporation to take up the streets for the purpose of laying any underground wires or conduits. The new Board of the conduits, and may lease spaces in them. The rents will be collected by the Comptroller.

For the payment of expenses of construction, bonds are to be issued to bear interest net exceeding a percent, and to be sold at not less than par. which is required within ten days after the passage of

## Mrs. Cleveland Never Gossips.

Of all the pleasant things said of Mrs. Cleveand this winter the truest is that no one yet has heard from her the slightest suggestion of gossip. Innumerable and as irresistible as are the opportunities here to a quick witted woman to comment on people and things, she has never made the simplest fremark which might be con-strued as unkind. Perhaps no lady in her position was ever a keener reader of what others say of her in print than Mrs. Cleveland, and naturally much of her knowl edge of the social doings of others comes to her only through that medium. She expresses herself as being thoroughly appreciative of the kind things said to and of her, particularly of the success which has followed her career this winter as the hostess of the White House, Nashington's cultured resident and foreign circles.

### Mr. Cleveland Must Pay to See Bernhardt From the Philadelphia Press.

Manager Abbey has not sent any box to the 'resident for the Bernhardt season. This is a marked exception to the average programme of visiting theatr and if the President occupies a box at the theatre this week it will be through the courtesy of those who have dready purchased those boxes. Mr. Abbey says that ast year when he was here he sent a box to the Presi-lent in answer to his request for one, and that he did not make the slightest acknowledgment of the favo granted. He says that boxes are worth money, and the a box given even to the man of destiny, at his own request, was at least worth a plain, ordinary thank you.

## What is Brother Ingalis?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article on "John Sherman and John Ingalis" you say of Ingalis: "It is conceivable that his religious views may be a stumbling block." What are his religious views? W.

## Blaine and Wise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an original Southern Republican I beg to suggest the follow ing Republican ticket for 1888; For President—James G. Binine of Maine. For Vice-President—John S. Wise of Virginia. BRISKLEY, Ark., Feb. 25. O. M. N.

## A Town Held in Pawn.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. From the Pair Mail Gatetie.

It may not be generally known that the little seaport town of Wisnar, in the Baltie, is virtually in the same position as Montague Tigg's shirt—namely, at the pawnbroker as Montague Tigg's shirt—namely, at the pawnbroker as Independent as weeken pawned the pawned the pawned that the town should be the same lent to Sweden at the end of a century, provided the sum lent, together with interest, were paid back to Mecklenburg.

This sum is now said to amount to several hundred million marks, and apparently there is little chance of Wismar being able to pay it at the date fixed. This singular treaty has lain dormant in the archives of the mulcipality ever since it was made up to the other day, when appropse of the concession of some land to the customs authorities, it was exhumed for legal purposes.

### France to Dig Up the Delphie Temple. From the London Daily News.

A Placelfor Surplus.

The French Government has at last succeeded in obtaining leave from the tiresk Government to search at Delphi for remains of the temple which stood there. It is supposed that there are priceless treasures buried in the ground. There was no sanctuary to which so many valuable presents were made as to the Delphic one, and next to that of Olympus it was the most important in Greece.

For a long course of centuries the soil has not been disturbed. Counte de Mony, who is an enthusiastic lover of classic antiquity and an archeologist, began, when he was Minister at Athens, negotiations which have been ended successfully by M. de Montholon. He had a keen rival in the American representative at Athens, where there is now an American as well as a French school. From the London Standard. A man named Harry Smith went into the harracks of the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich and asked to note that the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich and asked to note that the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich and asked to note that the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich and asked to note that the Rifle Brigade and the Rifle Brigade and the Rifle Brigade and lodging for a week. On Saturday last, being left alone or a few minutes, he robbed his entertainer and absconded. Bent upon finding him Turner at once took the train to London, and, getting out at London Bridge, walked down the Borough till the road divisied. Then he took out a penny and tossed it. If it fell 'head," he would go to the right, if "tail" to the left. It fell 'tail, so he went up threat hover street, and, after walking a little way, met the ungrateful thief and gave him into castody.

# A Horse 51 Years Old. From the Chicago Heraid. Forty-nine years ago the father of Harrison Gibert of Chili. Ill., bought a two year old peny from the Indians. When the war of the rebellion began the peny was 25 years old, but Mr. Gilbert rode him all through the war, and neither was hurt. The old follows still twee tenderly cared for the hasn't a tooth in his head, lives on corn bread and bran mash, and is probably the oldest horse in America, if not in the world.

Market Fluctuations. Wife (reading the paper)—I see that money squoted as cheap. Why don't you get some? Ilushand—Berahae it requires security, my dear, and ecurity is scarce with an upward tendency.

### Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror of contemporary history as THE WELELT SUS. \$1 a year

Lawyer—You are entitled to a pension? Applicant—Yes, sir. Lawyer—What battles were you in? Applicant—I wasn't in any parties. I stayed at home and yipped and yelled for the grand old hag, and looked after deliciouses women and children. By trifling with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full posses-tion of the system. Hetter cure your cold at once with Dr. Janne's Expectorant, a good remedy for throat alls and lung affections—ads.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. A SURPRISE IN TRENTON.

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ALBANY, March, 1.—Zerubbabel Erwin

marshalled the female suffrage hosts this morning and found that he had not enough

votes to pass the bill which came up in the

regular order. Lillie Devereux Blake, in a

pretty pearl gray silk dress and a tall red-

feathered hat, was present with a cohort of women to labor with doubtful Assemblymen,

young men like Dry Dollar Sullivan of New

York and Mr. Erwin, they still failed of the

constitutional majority, and Mr. Erwin moved

that the bill go over. To-day is spring election

day in many country towns, and the rural members were home in their districts. Mr.

Erwin hones that enough of the absentees will

vote for the bill to carry it. The motion to lay

on the table was declared carried-43 to 33.

The Bald Eagle had flown temporarily from

place. He ruled that it did not take a majority

of the Assembly to lay a bill on the table. Thi

is opposed to rulings by Mr. Erwin while he

for the bill.

Senator Trapahagen wants Fourth avenue paved up in Harlem, and Senator Cullen wants the manure dumps moved up to Ninety-fifth street and East River.

The American Temperance Union sent word to the Assembly and Senate that the Crosby High License bill is a bad bill.

For several hours the Senate talked canals. Senator Low constituted the chief opposition. The subject was Senator Daly's bill appropriating half a million dollars. Senator Low has spoken some twenty times on his anti-canal hobby. When he gets tired the Senate will vote on the question.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

One of the Arguments that Mr. Swett Makes

convicted Anarchists, makes an extraordinary

plea for the reversal of the judgment by which

his clients were found guilty of murder and

sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Swett, himself

an old-time Abolitionist and an active pro-

moter of the underground railroad, brings into

his argument the case of John Brown as paral-

lel with that of the bomb throwers. He says:

I know of no more appropriate illustration of the legal

status liability of the defendants in relation to their in-

temperate utterances, or in relation to their liability un-der all the evidence, than to recall the history of the formation of the Republican party. It was a party

which had for its object the reformation of the civil se

which had for its object the reformation of the civil so-ciety and the civil institutions in this jeountry. The most radical of its leaders characterized the Con-stitution of the United States as "a league with hell." Underground railroads were everywhere established, leading from Mason and Dixon's fine to Canada, and people conspired, contrary to the Constitution and laws, to add and abet the slave in his escape. If he were ar-rested by the officers of the law, people were gality of a conspiracy to rescue him. The storm finally culminated, and by and by old John Brown, caught up by the inspira-tion of the occasion, committed an offence against the laws of Virginia.

Mr. Swett nakes:

Mr. Swett asks:

Was everybody who made speeches for the Republican party gailty of the offence for which John Brown was convicted? The side taken by the prosecution and the Court is to say that John Brown's raid was a natural outgrowth of the Republican party. If there had been no Republican party there would have been no John Brown's raid, and, therefore, that all Republicans who made speeches and believed in the Utopian idea of a change in society for the benefit of a class were like the Anarchist's and were particular criming, with old John

Brown, and ought to be hanged.

The force of this historic parallel will be better understood when it is remembered that the main ground for the conviction of the Anarchists was the ruling by Judge Gary that the fact that the defendants made speeches and were members of an organization advocating the use of dynamite in certain contingencies made them guilty of a conspiracy, of which the Haymarket slaughter was the outgrowth.

Something Like Working for Nothing and

Boarding Yourself.

The man looked rearfully around nim and then oroughs out a packet.

"It's \$25,000 in greenback."

"I guess I can do it. Going East !"

"Yes. I'm going to-morrow. I don't want to carry all this with me. Couldn't do it. Sure to get robbed. So give me a draft. How much !"

"Sh, seeing it's you, one per cent; \$250...."
"It goes!

"It goes to the banker made out a draft on New York and took the money.

"Yes."
Would you mind taking a little parcel for me and handing it to my brother?"
"Certainty. I'll do it with pleasure."
The banker wont ingo the other room and presently came back with the parcel.;
"Just put it in your value, and don't lose it, will you?"
"Pil take the best of care of it."
"Thank you. Good by. Pleasant trip."
Arrived in New York, the Californian went to the address and delivered the package. Then he presented his draft. The man opened the package and gave him the identical \$25,000 in greenbacks he had in 8an Francisco. He had carried them all the way himself.

Dumbness Cared by Hypnotism,

From the St James's Gazette

Hypnotism has been employed with considerable success in Paris for some time past by Charcot and others in the trainent of hysterical disorders, but a case just related by M. Clovis Hugues in the Prance is so far recorded. Ay young lady of 20 was attacked by M. Clovis Hugues in the Prance is months ago with a nervous aliment which completely deprived her of the use of her voice. Electricity was tried and with a certain amount of success at first, but it lost its effect after a time, and it was at length abandoned in despair.

As a last resource her friends applied to Dr. Berillon, the hypnotic specialist, and after a consultation with Charcot he decided to undertake the case. After having brought on the mesmeric trance by the usual means, he suggested to the patient to say "lam 20" as soon as she awoke. A minute afterward she opened her eyes, and at once uttered the words without the least trace of an effort; but there her power of articulation ended. The next day the suggested was that she should converse with the Bootor, and this side of that the should converse with the Bootor, and this side of the lattice was also been able to use her tongue freely, and her voice is as clear and distinct as it was before the attack.

Always Fitp a Copper.

the money.
"You're going to-morrow, are you?"
"Yos."
"Would you mind taking a little par

From the San Francisco Chronicle

criminis with old John

Mr. Swett asks:

but even after lassoing all the hands

Mr. Erwin Bides his Time on the Femnie Suffrage Bill-Other Business. Ten Republicans Vote for Democrate for

United States Senator. TRENTON, March 1 .- Ten little thunderpolts from a clear sky dropped tq-day into the Abbett ranks. Just so many Republicans, in accordance with a caucus scheme, dropped Sewell and divided their votes between the two strongest Democratic candidates next to Ab bett. The Abbett ranks failed to shudder at this pyrotechnic display, and gave their candi-

date his usual thirty-five votes. The balloting began in the regular perfunctory style, and proceeded until Chamberlain first essayed the rôle of Jove. He said "Joseph D. Bedle" instead of "William J. Sewell." A rumble of thunder from all around followed the bolt. He looked rather sheepish, however, and the idea that he had simply exercised a individual idiosyncrasy provailed until Corbin, the chief Republican bolter, was called. There was another Olympic dart, and it was labelled William Walter Phelps," followed by increased thunder. Corbin has been voting for Cortlandt Parker.

Cranmer, the Chairman of the Republican caucus, was the next lightning slinger. He voted for Bedle. This proved that there was a regular Republican scheme under way, and the

is opposed to rulings by Mr. Erwin while he was Speaker, but as it suited Mr. Erwin this morning he was satisfied. The chances of the Woman Suffrage bill bassing are slight, and the women will probably have to come up again next winter. As long as Zerubbabel Erwin is here they will be made welcome.

The Comstock bill, extending the time of the Board of Arbitration three years, passed the Assembly and now goes to the Governor, Original jurisdiction is given to the Board of Arbitration, who do not need to be asked before they can do anything.

Judge Greene's bill to tax corporations one-quarter of a mill for each per cent, of dividend or interest they declare was ordered to a third reading after the rate was increased to one-half a mill. Poughkeepsie Platt wanted an amendment inserted exempting corporations from any other taxation, but he failed.

Col. Hamilton had the bill raising the pay of police Sergeants from \$1.600 to \$2,200 ordered to a third reading. The Colonel and Senator Plunkitt are introducing bills simultaneously in the Assembly and Senate this session. They make a queer team.

caucus, was the noxt lightning slinger. He voted for Bedle. This proved that there was a regular Republican scheme under way, and the excitement became intense. The rest of the boits came quickly. President Fish and Senator Gardner voted for Kays instead of Sewell. Grings, Lufburrow, and Oviatt went for Bedle, and Large, Lyon, and Thompson voted for Kays. Hawkins and Young joined their bolting leader, Corbin, in voting for Phelps. Peck of Orange let off a little lonely lightning on his private account for Gardiner R. Colby, a prominent Orange Republican.

On the Democratic'side every Abbett iman stood ilrm. The bolters voted just as they have been doing all along. The Labor men stuck to Fotter. The resuit was: Abbett, 35; Sewell, 24; Bedle, 8; Kays, 7; Phelps, 3; Potter, 2; Ludlow, 1; Colby, 1.

Abbett's friends attempted to force another ballet, but the botters joined the Republicans in adjourning until to-morrow. Sober thought that followed the excitement of the break showed that the Republicans had made no direct gain, but had balked the Abbett breagramme of forcing a continuance of the ballot, but the botters joined the Republicans had balked the Abbett breagramme of forcing a continuance of the ballot, but had balked the Abbett breagramme of forcing a continuance of the balloting to-day until some one was elected. The Republicans had failed to break the Abbett line, Every detail had been arranged by the Republicans had failed to break the Abbett line, Every detail had been arranged by the Republicans had failed to break the Abbett line, Every detail had been arranged by the Republicans say that this is a bluff, intended to frighten the elected. There are eleven of us who will do the same. Feeny, Mitchell, and Bloomer are three of them, besides myself, and you'll find out the name of the rest if you wait a day or two."

The Republicans say that this is a bluff, intended to frighten the betters back to Abbett, for fear they will be held responsible for the election of Sewell. Much is expected of tomorrow's b

### WAR AGAINST THE DIVE KEEPERS, Superintendent Murray Directed to Drive Them Out-Gloom in the Dives.

Superintendent of Police Murray and Inspector Byrnes called upon Acting Mayor Beekman yesterday afternoon and held a long consultation. It was understood that the interview related to an intended raid upon all the dives and concert saloons in the city. It is the Mayor's intention to make a fight against the Mayor's Intention to make a fight against all the violators of the Theatrical law, and to see that the police carry out his instructions. A long list of notorious resorts has been forwarded to Superintendent Murray, who has been asked to to them immediately.

The proprietors of the dives and concert saloons have come to the conclusion at last that their business is doomed, and are accordingly gloomy.

rnat their business is doomed, and are accordingly gloomy.

"Superintendent Murray can drive us out if he wants to," one of them said last night, " and I understand that we will all be closed up before the end of the month."

John H. Wardwell, who claims to be the sole legatee under the last will of miser James H. Paine testified in his own behalf yesterday. About the power of attorney which experts had proven to have been written with different inks, he said that the first portion of the instrument he had written at his office, and the latter part he had added at the dictation of Col. Ethan Allen, whom he had consuited. The hody of the paper was in its present condition when Mr. Paine the paper was in its present condition when Mr. Paine that he had a "double inkstand" at his office which contained both writing and copying ink. There was also another small bottle there for no special reason. There were a number of pens there, too. Mr. Paine also had ink on his desk. He could not tell what kind of ink or what particular pen he had used.

Mr. Wardwell denied that he had ever made the propositions that Mrs. Muller had testified to do. He said that on the contrary, she made the propositions to prepare a fectitions will. Mr. Wardwell also testified that he was 70 years old.

## Schencke and Braunschweig Get Out.

Adolph Schencke and Richard Braunschweig. leased yesterday. When the boat in which they were taken from Blackwell's Island landed at the foot of

## Birthday Congratulations to the Pope.

This despatch was sent by cable yesterday by Mr. Henry Carey, Chairman of the McGlynn com It was in the days of the early railroad, when it was yet new; the days when the journey to New York was less of a little jaunt than it is now; when greenbacks were not popular here. One summer morning a man, walking in happy and feverish haste, with wild excitement beaming all over his face, stepped into the office of a well known banker.

"I want exchange for this on New York."
"All right. What is it?"

The man looked fearfully around him and then brought out a packet. mittee of thirty five in St. Stephen's parish:

mittee of thirty-five in St. Stephen's parish:

10 His Holinest Pope Lea XIII., Home:

We your faithful children of St. Stephen's of New
york, the thock of the Rev. Dr. Edward Medisyun, ofter
you heartfelt congratulations on the anniversary of
your seventy-sixth birthday, and the fittleth of your
priesthood. We and our fellow Catholics of America,
who have ever prayed for your Holiness's intentions and
the good will of the Church, wish to assure you of the
continuation of our prayers.

541 Second avenue, Chairman of St. Stephen's Parish
ioners. JNO. R. FERNEY, Vice-Chairman.

## A Battle in a Kansas Town.

CORONADO, Kan., March 1 .- On Sunday night a fight occurred here in which two men lost their lives, four were fatally shot, and three were seriously injured. The killed and fatally injured are from Leoti and the others from Coronado. The trouble occurred over the ocating of the county seat, both towns being candidate locating of the county seat, both towns being candidates for the honor. A crowd of men from Leoti went to Coronado, and, during a dispute over the recent elections, Charles Cotter, from Leoti, struck Frank Lilley of Coronado over the head with a revolver. Erra Loung tried to stop the quarrel, and received a bailet from Cotter's revolver in the leg. The shooting then became general. William Pains, a druggist, and Charler Cotter, both of Leoti, were instantly killed. Emmet Dimuning, a liveryman, Frank Jeness, a son of the Mayor. David Johnson, and Albert Rovey, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, all from Leoti, were fatally wounded. Frank Lilley, real estate agent: Charles Loomis, and Ezra Loomis, all of Coronado, were slightly wounded.

## She Continually Asks After Brown.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 1.-Miss Eleanor Preece, who was shot by her lover, William Brown, shows no improvement in her condition. Dr. William son made another attempt this afternoon to remove the bullet lodged in her breast, but without success. During the operation Miss. Preced became unconscious, and was nearly three hours before she revived. Occasional her mind wanders, but when not in this condition she continually asks after Brown. She will prove an unwilling witness against Brown if he is put on trial.

### Putting Up a Woman for Office. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 1.-At a conven-

tion of ward delegates of the United Labor party of this town last evening, Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck was nominated for member of the Board of Education. Mrs. Hashrouck is a large property holder of the town. Stepublished for a time a periodical entitled the Synt devoted to woman's rights and hygienic reform. She will probably have the endursement of one or both of the old party conventions, and her election seems assured.

## Arrested for Malpruetice.

POBTLAND, March 1 .- Dr. Charles O. Files of this city was arrested in Boston this morning for mat-practice on Mrs. Erasmus Jenson of Decring. The woman went to Dr. Files a month ego and acked for some medicine, which the Doctor tringed to give her. He consented, however, to perform an operation, from the effects of which Mrs. Jenson died this morning. Her instand is held as a witness. Dr. Files has had a large practice.

### Compositors on Strike. MILWAUKEE, March 1.- This afternoon the

MILWAUREE, March 1.—This afternoon the compositors in all the newspaper and job offices in the city went out on a strike for an advance of five cents in the price of composition. The proprietors offered to compromise, but the offer was refused by the Typograph ical Infon. The scale demanded is 38 for day and 43 cents for night work. The job scale was fixed at \$10 per week.

### Something New in Horse Allments. TROY, March 1.-About fifty horses in Cohoc

re laid up with a malady which, as yet, has no name The animals are attacked with a swelling of the limbs which break out in running sores. The disease resem-bles scratches, but puzzles the veterinarians.

## Collector Magone Confirmed.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate in secret session contrined the nomination of Daniel Magone to be Collector of Customs at the port of New York.

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW.

.. ...

# McDonnid Takes 90 Minutes to Decide, but

He Cleaves to the Old James McDonald of Toronto left his wife in that city and went to Newark about five months age, taking with him a good looking brunette named Annie Saunders. She is comely and only 22 years old. The wife whom he eft shows the wear of 19 years of married life. McDonald and Miss Saunders went to housekeeping at 374 Plane street, Newark. Mrs. Mc-Donald arrived in Newark yesterday morning and had her husband arrested. She greeted

clamation: Oh, James, my beloved husband, don't you

"Oh. James, my beloved husband, don't you love me any more?"
James looked at her faded face and shook his head, as he said, deliberately:

"No. I don't believe I do. I think a good deal more of Annie,"
Juige Roder tried to look stern as he said to McDonaid: "I will give you just ten minutes to make up your mind. Will you return to Canada with your wife, or will you go to jail?" and the portly Judge took out his watch. At the end of ten minutes he was about to strike his call bell for an officer when McDonaid looked up from Annie's face and asked for a respite of ten minutes more. The Judge granted it, and as, the big clock on the wall slowly ticked away the seconds McDonaid glanced from one woman to the other, while his face betrayed the struggle that was going on in his mind. Finally the Judge raised his hand for a streke on the bell, when McDonald turned to his wife and said:
"I will go with you."

Then he counted out his money and handed \$100 to Miss Saunders, who stoed weeping by the desk; to his wife he gave \$200 more, and to the magistrate he gave a solemn promise that he would stick to his lifts tove.

As he was about to go his wife told him to tell Annie that they would take care of her child and give it a good home if after it was born she would sond it to Toronto, The young woman promised faithfully to send the infant.

### DIED IN THE SNOW.

An Old WomanyWatches Beside her Has

SHELL LAKE, Wis., March 1 .- On Thursday Fritz Hass and his wife were in Shell Lake, dos ng some trading, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon they started for home. The aged couple had walked to town in the morning. and they felt equal to the task of walking back again, a distance of five miles. It was a bitter cold day, and as they navanced the wind began to blow. Before half of their journey had been accomplished they were wrapped in a blinding

accomplished they were wrapped in a blinding snow storm, and their progress became slow and difficult. Soon Mr. Hass sank down in the snow thoroughly exhausted and unable to proceed. His now frantle wife tried in vain to arge him on, but she was compelled to leave him and seek ald at the nearest house. When she arrived at the house she sought she found a woman alone.

It was now about 10 o'clock at night, but taking blankets the two women started back to succor Mr. Hass. He was unconscious when they reached him, and with difficulty they succeeded in getting him a few rods further toward shelter. But Hass was a large, fleshy man, and the women were compelled to abandon their efforts in his behalf. Wrapping her exhausted husband in blankets, and again giving him some nourisiment, his noble helpmeet oxhausted missiand in omincets, and again giv-ing him some nourishment, his noble helpmeet sat down beside him, while her kind assistant started for home. Mrs. Hass remained with her husband until he died, about 8 o'clock in the morning. When help arrived at the seens the unfortunate couple were taken home, one he unfortunate couple were taken home, one nearly 70 years of age, and his wife is a few years younger. years younger

### CONSPIRACY TO SWINDLE. Two Men Confess that they Tried to Robes

BOSTON, March 1.—In the Superior Criminal Court to-day the case against Mary A. Leonard, Charles L. Frost, Walter E. Bray. Henry J. Thomas, and Eugene L. Saunders, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Accident Association of New York out of \$5,000, the amount of a policy on the life of Thomas, was resumed. Thomas took the stand to-day and confessed the whole affair, but exonerated Mrs. Leonard and Bray. He said he and Frost went out in a boat in Beverly harbor. The boat was capsized. Thomas swam ashore, and Frost, securing Thomas's hat, rowed the boat back and reported to the pollesthat Thomas was drowned. Thomas kept in hiding while Saunders endeavored to collect the amount of the policy. The scheme was suspected, and Thomas was finally run down by detectives. The policy was made out to Mrs. Leonard, but she had no idea of fraud in the matter. Thomas said he intended to marry her when the money was obtained, Saunders also confessed to his share in the affair.

Frost testified to the overturning of the boat, He said he grabbed for Thomas to save him, but only got his hat. He thought Thomas was drowned. He never said his share would be \$500. The case was closed for the defence, onerated Mrs. Leonard and Bray. He said he

## SUNBEAMS.

-Aunt Julie Taylor, who died recently in St. Louis, claimed to be 111 years old. She was un her is a very old woman

-Wilmington, Vt. is nearly in the centre of the largest maple sugar making section in the world. The largest maker there ships 10,000 gallons of syrup yearly, and the business is growing fast. -It is said that the residence of Cuddahy, the Chicago speculator, is claborately and curiously

decorated with Irish poplin, and that the carpets were all made in Ireland from dealens by Chicago artists -Judge Gray of White county, Ark., was putting on his wedding clothes the other day preparatory to marrying Miss Nannie Patty when he complained of a pain in his right arm, called for water and then almost

-Frank E. Ross of San Rafael, Cal., is a protty fast typesetter for a boy of 12. He recently set 4,000 cms of solid brevier in five minutes less than four hours. Out there 000 cms an hour is regarded as good

work for a man. -Joseph O'Brien of Cleveland says that he once examined a swallow's nest, in which were two young birds. Around the leg of one of them horsehair had been closely wound. Mr. O'sfrien removed the hair and found that the leg had been broken. He thinks that

this was a genuine case of bird(surgery,

—When a farmer of Washington county, Ill., the other day went into a smoke house which had not been opened for six months, he was surprised to find about fifteen bushels of wheat piled in one corner. Is had been brought there by rats from the bin of a neighboring farmer, whose wheat was fifteen bushels short

-A Georgian relates that some years ago while he was deer hunting, a buck was started that was seen to carry on its horns a round, white object. The deer was shot, and its burden proved to be a human skull. One of the sharp horns had been driven into it so far that the buck could not dislodge it. There are tragic -Little Belie McNichol of St. Louis, play-

ing with her pet Scotch terrier, acceldentally locked herself in a small and nearly airtight closet. The dog at mee ran down stairs, and by his actions induced a servant to follow him to the closet, where she found the child unconscious. Belie would have died in a few minutes more but for the terrier. Six-year-old Herbert Anthony of Read-

ing. Pa., has a pet terrapin that has a decided love for music. At the sound of any music it waddles toward the source, sticking its head and nock out of its shell just as far as possible. It has its own particular corner of the hitchen, and insists upon staying there. It drinks a little water every other day and cats a little raw beef every -Howard Holmes and Ella Tucker were

recently married near Terre Haute, Ind. They are first cousins, and in Indiana such a marriage is illegal, and he person performing the ceremony may be fined \$500. Ella's parents have taken her away from Howard, who will bring suit to get his wife back, and the Ju narried them is trying to prove that he didn't know their relationship.

-Judge William P. Bynum of Charlotte, N. C., returning home recently after a six weeks ab-sence, found that burglars had broken into his house and stolen silverware worth \$2,500. He tried in vain to get cluss to the burglars; but a day or two later a heavy box, shipped by express from this city, was left at his house. It proved to be a double box most carefully packed, and contained the missing silverware, not sece missing or injured.

-It is printed that recently when a young man asked Philips Brooks, the great Boston clergyman, what he would do if he was asked by the artist for his opinion of a picture which was not commendable, the clergyman said: "I would say just what I do to mothers who bring their bables to me to be admired. I always say. Oh, that is a baby? leaving the mother convinced that it is the only baby in the world, and myself utterly uncommitted. This recalls a recently printed anecdote of a Boston critic, who, at a first night in a theatre was or a honor crue, who are the play, when the author rushed up and asked what he thought of it. "My dear fellow," said the critic, without an instant's hesitation, "if I had written that play I should be so proud of it there would be no living with me." Asked afterward to justify such an apparently outrageous lie, the critic said:
"I only told him the truth. If I had been fool enough
to write that stuff I should be fool enough to be unspeakably proud of it."